

of the Huron towns. Then they joined the Tionmontatez Hurons,¹ with whom they penetrated far into the southern regions. They first formed an alliance with the Sioux, then fell out with them, and, to their cost, trained to war that nation, till then by no means brave, and little known east of the Mississippi. They then broke up into several bands, and the wretched state to which they were reduced spread everywhere the terror of the Iroquois name.²

At last, in consequence of their wanderings in those vast countries, and their division into several bands, some of which have never since appeared, both were so

1656.

The Ottawa-
was.

¹ Some of the Hurons fled to Manitouline (Relation, 1651, p. 5); the Tionontates to Michillimakinac Island (Relation, 1671, p. 87). In 1652 they were at Teanotorai—? the Noquet Islands—(Relation, 1672, p. 35; Perrot, p. 80), and the next year were about to retreat into Lake Superior, to Aotonatendie (Raguenau, Journal, July, 1653), near the great lake which we call "of the Puants" (Relation, 1654, p. 9)—probably the Pointe du St. Esprit, Chagoimegon (Rel., 1667, p. 9; 1672, p. 35). In 1658 they were among the Pottawotamies (Relation 1658, p. 21), and in 1659 they were on the Mississippi (Relation, 1660, p. 12; Perrot, p. 83). Here they came into contact with the Sioux, and falling out with them, ascended Black River (Perrot, p. 87), although the Ottawas, who had till then kept them company, marched on to Chagoimikon (Perrot, p. 87). Here Menard evidently found the Ottawas, and was going from their village to that of the Hurons on Black River when he lost his life (Relation, 1663, p. 21; Perrot, p. 91). A remnant of the Neuters was apparently blended with these Tionontates. After the

overthrow of the Hurons and Tionontates, six hundred Iroquois, in 1650, attacked the Neuters, but were routed by Tahontaenrat, who killed two hundred (Raguenau, Journal, April, 1651). Another Iroquois army, of twelve hundred, invaded the Neuter territory the next winter (ib.) These took Te Otondiation, and desolated the Neuter country (ib., Sept., 1651); but the Neuters formed an alliance with the Andastes, and gained such advantages that the Seneca women and children fled from their towns (ib., April 19, 1652). The last Neuter town was opposite Detroit (Perrot). After this a remnant of eight hundred fled to Skanchoie, and in the fall of 1653 were preparing to join the Tionontates at Aotonatendie, three leagues beyond the Rapid Skia, or Sault St. Mary, which was a general resort of Ottawas, Chippewas, Nipissings (Jour., July, 1653). Here we lose trace, and cannot tell whether they actually united with the Hurons or submitted to the Iroquois. Most probably they did both, as, some years later, they formed a considerable part of the Senecas.

² Perrot, Memoire, pp. 86, 87.